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EXAMINER

PARRY, CHRISTOPHER L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2614

DATE MAILED: 09/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/945,108

Applicant(s)

KIM ET AL.

Examiner

Chris Parry

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 September 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 September 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Priority***

1. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d). The certified copy has been filed in parent Application No. 09/945,108, filed on September 9, 2001.

### ***Drawings***

2. The drawings are objected to because in figure 7, for step 707, "protoco" is misspelled and should be replaced with --protocol--. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

***Specification***

3. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: On page 3, line 7; "IEEE 1395 protocol" should be --IEEE 1394 protocol--. On page 9, line 18, "IEEE 1395 protocol" should be --IEEE 1394 protocol--. On page 11, line 7, "extracts a channel information" should be --extracts channel information--.

Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Objections***

4. Claim 14 is objected to because of the following informalities: On line 5 of claim 14, the limitation ends with a period (.) and should be replaced with a semicolon.

Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Morrison (U.S. 6,359,580).

Regarding Claim 1, Morrison discloses a "digital TV" that meets claimed "turner for receiving a broadcast of a current channel" by tuner assembly 102 shown in figure 4. Morrison teaches claimed "controller for outputting a control signal to change the current

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channel to a user input channel" by microcomputer 110, shown in figure 4, which generates a control signal for causing tuner control unit 104 to control tuner 102 to select a particular RF signal, in response to user-entered control signals (Column 4, lines 14-17). Morrison teaches "channel information processor for extracting user input channel information from the control signal from the controller and for transferring the extracted user input channel information to the tuner" by tuner controller 104, shown in figure 4, which generates the tuning voltage and bandswitching signals in response to control signals applied from microcomputer 110 (Column 3, lines 55-57). Morrison teaches claimed "memory including a program for operating the controller, for storing current channel information, and for changing the current channel information to the user input channel information", by program memory (ROM) 114 and random access memory (RAM) 116 used to store channel related data (Column 4, lines 1-12). Morrison further teaches claimed "whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page" by disclosing viewers can change channels in a variety of way including "channel up" / "channel down" buttons (e.g., on a remote control) and the system then internally processes the selected channel to determine whether there is more than one source for that entry. If not, the system immediately tunes the television to the desired channel regardless of the current source (Column 2, lines 39-58).

As for Claim 2, Morrison meets "program stores the current channel information in the form of a file" by RAM 116 used to store channel related data (Column 4, lines 1-4).

As for Claim 3, Morrison meets “program stores the current channel information as a cookie file” by RAM 116, with cookie being interpreted with its broadest interpretation of being a quantity used to indicate or signal to a recipient of data, significant changes in the state of the entity supplying the data (IEEE 100: The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms). Change in the state of the entity is met by when a user requests to change the channel, the frequency at which the tuner is currently receiving a signal at is changed and a new channel is displayed to the user indicating the change in quantity.

As for Claim 4, Morrison meets “at least one of a keypad and a remote controller for entry of the user input channel” by IR transmitter 125 shown in figure 4.

As for Claim 5, Morrison meets “the controller is responsive to the user input channel for storing a changed channel selection page as a cookie value” by teaching microcomputer 110 receives user-initiated commands from an IR receiver 122 (Column 3, lines 64-66). Further, EEPROM 117 is coupled to microcomputer 110, and serves as a non-volatile storage element for storing auto-programming channel data, and user-entered channel data; giving the term “cookie” the broadest reasonable interpretation (Column 5, lines 62-65).

As for Claim 6, Morrison meets “the controller is responsive to the user input channel for changing the channel of the digital TV in accordance with channel information contained in the cookie value” by teaching by teaching microcomputer 110 receives user-initiated commands from an IR receiver 122 (Column 3, lines 64-66). Further, EEPROM 117 is coupled to microcomputer 110, and serves as a non-volatile

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storage element for storing auto-programming channel data, and user-entered channel data; giving the term "cookie" the broadest reasonable interpretation (Column 5, lines 62-65). Morrison teaches microcomputer 110, shown in figure 4, which generates a control signal for causing tuner control unit 104 to control tuner 102 to select a particular RF signal, in response to user-entered control signals (Column 4, lines 14-18).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 7-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morrison in view of Van Der Vleuten (U.S. 6,460,183).

Regarding Claim 7, Morrison teaches a method of changing a channel in a digital TV. Morrison fails to teach producing a channel selection page to change a current channel when a user requests a change of the current channel to a user input channel; producing and storing a first cookie for the channel selection page; changing information of the channel selection page so as to change the current channel to the user input channel; producing and storing a second cookie for the changed information of the channel selection page; and changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of channel information contained in the second cookie, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page. Van Der Vleuten teaches "producing a channel selection page to change a current channel

when a user requests a change of the current channel to a user input channel" by teaching the user operating the backward means 11 by means of the 'backward' button 118. Van Der Vleuten teaches a user can press the 'backward' button 118, which will produce a channel selection page (Column 5, lines 7-25). Van Der Vleuten teaches "producing and storing a first cookie for the channel selection page" by teaching an initial history list can be given as [1,3,5] and stored in history means 110 as a cookie (Column 6, lines 19-20). The term "cookie" is given the broadest interpretation of being a quantity used to indicate or signal to a recipient of data, significant changes in the state of the entity supplying the data (IEEE 100). Van Der Vleuten teaches "changing information of the channel selection page so as to change the current channel to the user input channel" by disclosing the 'backward' button causes a 'current position' to shift one position in the history list, and select the corresponding preset (Column 3, lines 48-51). Van Der Vleuten teaches "producing and storing a second cookie for the changed information of the channel selection page" by teaching if the initial history list is given by [1,3,5], and preset `6` is selected by entering `6` with the numerical means 117, the new history list would be [1,3,6,5], producing a second cookie for the updated history list and storing the cookie in history means 110 (Column 6, lines 19-22). Van Der Vleuten teaches "changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of channel information contained in the second cookie, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page" by the test in step 205 in figure 205. Van Der Vleuten teaches the test in step 205 succeeds if the user operates the backward means 111 by means of the `backward` button 118. If this



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is the case, the test in step 213 is performed, checking whether the current position Pos is greater than one. If this is the case, the test in step 210 is performed first, checking whether the currently selected preset corresponds to the preset at the current position in the history list. This is the case if the currently selected preset is not selected by means of the zapping means 109. If the test in step 210 succeeds, step 214 is performed, decreasing Pos by one and selecting the corresponding preset, indicated by Sel=His [Pos], thus recalling a preset which was originally selected before the currently selected preset (Column 5, lines 7-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Morrison with the teachings of Van Der Vleuten to facilitate a method of tuning a channel using cookies for the benefit of allowing users to return to signals which were visited previously (Background – Van Der Vleuten).

As for Claim 8, Morrison fails to teach the channel information contained in the second cookie is determined by searching a string contained in the second cookie. Van Der Vleuten teaches using the test in step 213, checking whether the current position Pos is greater than one. Van Der Vleuten is referring to checking the history list to see pointer is currently pointed to in the cookie. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to Morrison with the teachings of Van Der Vleuten in order for the channel information contained in the second cookie is determined by searching a string contained in the second cookie. One would have been motivated to make this modification in order to facilitate tuning to the selected channel as requested by the user.

Regarding Claim 9, Morrison teaches a method of changing a channel in a digital TV. Morrison fails to teach producing a channel selection page to change a current channel when a user requests a change of the current channel to a user input channel; extracting channel information from the channel selection page and storing the extracted channel information in the form of a file; changing the channel information stored in the form of a file in response to an operation by the user; and changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of the changed channel information, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page. Van Der Vleuten teaches "producing a channel selection page to change a current channel when a user requests a change of the current channel to a user input channel" by teaching the user operating the backward means 11 by means of the 'backward' button 118. Van Der Vleuten teaches a user can press the 'backward' button 118, which will produce a channel selection page (Column 5, lines 7-25). Van Der Vleuten teaches "extracting channel information from the channel selection page and storing the extracted channel information in the form of a file" by disclosing presets can also be selected by means of the history means 110, which keep a record of previously selected presets. These presets can be recalled by operating the 'backward' button 118, which controls the backward means 111, or the 'forward' button 119, which controls the forward means 112 (Column 3, lines 41-45). Van Der Vleuten teaches "changing the channel information stored in the form of a file in response to an operation by the user" by disclosing if the initial history list is given by [1,3,5], and preset '6' is selected by entering '6' with the numerical means 117, the new history list would

be [1,3,6,5], storing the updated history list in a file in history means 110 (Column 6, lines 19-22). Van Der Vleuten teaches "changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of the changed channel information, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page" by disclosing by the test in step 205 in figure 205. Van Der Vleuten teaches the test in step 205 succeeds if the user operates the backward means 111 by means of the 'backward' button 118. If this is the case, the test in step 213 is performed, checking whether the current position Pos is greater than one. If this is the case, the test in step 210 is performed first, checking whether the currently selected preset corresponds to the preset at the current position in the history list. This is the case if the currently selected preset is not selected by means of the zapping means 109. If the test in step 210 succeeds, step 214 is performed, decreasing Pos by one and selecting the corresponding preset, indicated by Sel=His [Pos], thus recalling a preset which was originally selected before the currently selected preset (Column 5, lines 7-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Morrison with the teachings of Van Der Vleuten to facilitate a method of tuning a channel using stored file information for the benefit of allowing users to return to signals which were visited previously (Background – Van Der Vleuten).

As for Claim 10, Morrison is silent on teaching the user manipulates a direction key to select the user input channel, a value of the current channel is changed by as much as "1". Van Der Vleuten teaches zapping means 109 can be controlled by the

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up/down means 116, which normally comprises an `up` button and a `down` button. If the `down` button is pressed, the zapping means 109 take the currently selected preset number and control the preset means 108 to select the preset preceding the currently selected preset. For example, if preset `20` is currently selected, pressing the `down` button would select preset `19`. Similarly, pressing the `up` button would select preset `21` (Column 3, lines 29-41). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Morrison with the teachings of Van Der Vleuten in order to facilitate a user manipulating a direction key to select a channel and changing the channel by as much as "1". One would have been motivated to make this modification because zapping means 109 is known per se and is widely applied in television receivers (Column 3, lines 38-41 of Van Der Vleuten).

As for Claim 11, Morrison teaches a method of changing a channel in a digital TV. Morrison fails to teach producing a channel selection page corresponding to an input digit; extracting channel information from the produced channel selection page and calculating a difference value between a value of the extracted channel information and a value of the channel information stored in the form of a file; and changing the channel information stored in the form of a file by as much as the difference value. Van Der Vleuten teaches a user entering a preset using numerical means 117 in step 203 of figure 2. In the step 208, Sel gets the value Num, which means that the preset is selected, which corresponds to the number entered. The test in the step 216 succeeds if the currently selected preset corresponds to the preset at the current position in the history list. If the test in the step 216 fails, step 211 is performed. In the step 211, the

newly selected preset is appended to the history list. This is achieved by increasing Pos by 1, storing the number of the newly selected preset at the location indicated by Pos, and making Len equal to Pos (Column 4, lines 25-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Morrison with the teachings of Van Der Vleuten to facilitate a method of tuning a channel using stored file information for the benefit of allowing users to return to signals which were visited previously (Background – Van Der Vleuten).

Regarding Claim 12, Morrison teaches use of a digital TV and discloses a "user input means for inputting a request by a user for change of a current channel" by teaching microcomputer 110 receives user-initiated commands from an infrared (IR) receiver 122 and from a "local" keyboard 120 mounted on the television receiver itself. IR receiver 122 receives IR transmissions from remote control transmitter 125 (Column 3, lines 64-66). Morrison fails to teach means for producing a channel selection page to change the current channel when the user requests the change of the current channel to a user input channel; means for producing and storing a first cookie for the channel selection page; means for changing information of the channel selection page so as to change the current channel to the user input channel; means for producing and storing a second cookie for the changed information of the channel selection page; and means for changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of channel information contained in the second cookie, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page. Van Der Vleuten teaches "means for producing a channel selection page to change a current channel

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when a user requests a change of the current channel to a user input channel" by teaching the user operating the backward means 11 by means of the 'backward' button 118. Van Der Vleuten teaches a user can press the 'backward' button 118, which will produce a channel selection page (Column 5, lines 7-25). Van Der Vleuten teaches "means for producing and storing a first cookie for the channel selection page" by teaching an initial history list can be given as [1,3,5] and stored in history means 110 as a cookie (Column 6, lines 19-20). The term "cookie" is given the broadest interpretation of being a quantity used to indicate or signal to a recipient of data, significant changes in the state of the entity supplying the data (IEEE 100). Van Der Vleuten teaches "means for changing information of the channel selection page so as to change the current channel to the user input channel" by disclosing the 'backward' button causes a 'current position' to shift one position in the history list, and select the corresponding preset (Column 3, lines 48-51). Van Der Vleuten teaches "means for producing and storing a second cookie for the changed information of the channel selection page" by teaching if the initial history list is given by [1,3,5], and preset '6' is selected by entering '6' with the numerical means 117, the new history list would be [1,3,6,5], producing a second cookie for the updated history list and storing the cookie in history means 110 (Column 6, lines 19-22). Van Der Vleuten teaches "means for changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of channel information contained in the second cookie, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page" by the test in step 205 in figure 205. Van Der Vleuten teaches the test in step 205 succeeds if the user operates the backward means 111 by means of

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the 'backward' button 118. If this is the case, the test in step 213 is performed, checking whether the current position Pos is greater than one. If this is the case, the test in step 210 is performed first, checking whether the currently selected preset corresponds to the preset at the current position in the history list. This is the case if the currently selected preset is not selected by means of the zapping means 109. If the test in step 210 succeeds, step 214 is performed, decreasing Pos by one and selecting the corresponding preset, indicated by Sel=His [Pos], thus recalling a preset which was originally selected before the currently selected preset (Column 5, lines 7-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Morrison with the teachings of Van Der Vleuten to facilitate a means for tuning a channel using cookies for the benefit of allowing users to return to signals which were visited previously (Background – Van Der Vleuten).

Considering Claim 13, the claimed elements the channel information contained in the second cookie is determined by searching a string contained in the second cookie, corresponds with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claim 8, and is likewise treated.

Regarding Claim 14, Morrison teaches use of a digital TV and discloses a "user input means for inputting a request by a user for change of a current channel" by teaching microcomputer 110 receives user-initiated commands from an infrared (IR) receiver 122 and from a "local" keyboard 120 mounted on the television receiver itself. IR receiver 122 receives IR transmissions from remote control transmitter 125 (Column 3, lines 64-66). Morrison fails to teach means for producing a channel selection page to

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change the current channel when the user requests the change of the current channel to a user input channel; means for extracting channel information from the channel selection page; means for storing the extracted channel information in the form of a file; means for changing the channel information stored in the form of a file in response to an operation by the user; and means for changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of the changed channel information, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page. Van Der Vleuten teaches "means for producing a channel selection page to change a current channel when a user requests a change of the current channel to a user input channel" by teaching the user operating the backward means 11 by means of the 'backward' button 118. Van Der Vleuten teaches a user can press the 'backward' button 118, which will produce a channel selection page (Column 5, lines 7-25). Van Der Vleuten teaches "means for extracting channel information from the channel selection page and storing the extracted channel information in the form of a file" by disclosing presets can also be selected by means of the history means 110, which keep a record of previously selected presets. These presets can be recalled by operating the 'backward' button 118, which controls the backward means 111, or the 'forward' button 119, which controls the forward means 112 (Column 3, lines 41-45). Van Der Vleuten teaches "means for storing the extracted channel information in the form of a file" by disclosing history means 110 keeps a record of previously selected presets (Column 3, lines 41-42). Van Der Vleuten teaches "means for changing the channel information stored in the form of a file in response to an operation by the user" by disclosing if the initial history list is



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given by [1,3,5], and preset '6' is selected by entering '6' with the numerical means 117, the new history list would be [1,3,6,5], storing the updated history list in a file in history means 110 (Column 6, lines 19-22). Van Der Vleuten teaches "means for changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of the changed channel information, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page" by disclosing by the test in step 205 in figure 205. Van Der Vleuten teaches the test in step 205 succeeds if the user operates the backward means 111 by means of the 'backward' button 118. If this is the case, the test in step 213 is performed, checking whether the current position Pos is greater than one. If this is the case, the test in step 210 is performed first, checking whether the currently selected preset corresponds to the preset at the current position in the history list. This is the case if the currently selected preset is not selected by means of the zapping means 109. If the test in step 210 succeeds, step 214 is performed, decreasing Pos by one and selecting the corresponding preset, indicated by  $Sel = His [Pos]$ , thus recalling a preset which was originally selected before the currently selected preset (Column 5, lines 7-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Morrison with the teachings of Van Der Vleuten to facilitate means for tuning a channel using stored file information for the benefit of allowing users to return to signals which were visited previously (Background – Van Der Vleuten).

Considering Claim 15, the claimed elements when the user manipulates a direction key to select the user input channel, a value of the current channel is changed

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by as much as "1", corresponds with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claim 10, and is likewise treated.

Considering Claim 16, the claimed elements when the user manipulates a digit key to select the user input channel, the means for changing the channel information stored in the form of a file produces a channel selection page corresponding to an input digit, extracts channel information from the produced channel selection page, calculates a difference value between a value of the extracted channel information and a value of the channel information stored in the form of a file, and changes the channel information stored in the form of a file by as much as the difference value, corresponds with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claim 11, and is likewise treated.

### ***Conclusion***

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The following publications are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to saving cookies to a hard disk on a set-top box or a digital TV.

U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0188948 to Florence

U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0100055 to Zeidman

The following is cited to further show the state of the art with respect to home wide web environments.

International Pub. No. WO 98/59282 to Humpleman et al.

U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0066083 to Hata et al.

The following patents are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to showing a television comprising a tuner, controller, and memory.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,444,499 to Saitoh

U.S. Pat. No. 6,766,528 to Kim et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,467,093 to Inoue et al.

The following patents are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to storing favorites and recent channel lists.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,917,481 to Rzeszewski et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,144,376 to Connelly

U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0056098 to White

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chris Parry whose telephone number is (571) 272-8328. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller can be reached on (571) 272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Examiner's Initials: CLP *hotball*  
August 31, 2005